58.	N.R.C. - Banana	Trichy
59.	N.R.C. - Weed Science	Jabalpur
60.	N.R.C. - Rapeseed & Mustard	Bharatpur
61.	N.R.C. - Camel	Jobner
62.	N.R.C. - Yak	Dirang
63.	N.R.C. - Arid Horticulture	Bikaner
64.	N.R.C. - Soybean	Indore
65.	N.R.C. - Grapes	Pune
66.	N.R.C. - Groundnut	Junagadh
67.	N.R.C. - Mushroom	Solan
68.	N.R.C. Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Anand
69.	N.R.C. Agro-forestry	Jhansi
70.	N.R.C. - Sorghum	Hyderabad
71.	N.R.C. - Citrus	Nagpur
72.	N.R.C. -Agril. Economics & Research Policy	New Delhi
73.	P.D. - Poultry	Hyderabad
74.	P.D. - Biological Control	Bangalore
75.	P.D. - Cropping System Research	Modipuram
76.	P.D. Water Management	Patna
77.	Project Directorate - Rice	Hyderabad
78.	P.D. - Maize	New Delhi
79.	P.D. - Vegetable	Varanasi
80.	Project Directorate Oilseed	Hyderabad
81.	Directorate of Wheat Research	Karnal
82.	P.D. - Cattle	Meerut

N.R.C. - National Research Centre
P.D. - Project Directorate

Annual Plan Targets of Cereals and Pulses

2882. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Plan Targets of Cereals and Pulses are not being achieved despite nine successive normal monsoon years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the annual targets for yield/ productivity of rice, wheat, pulses etc. during the Eighth Plan period and actual achievements year-wise; and

(d) how does that Indian yield/ productivity of rice wheat and pulses compare with some of the leading western countries and the measures taken to bring them at world levels?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) The targets of production of cereals have been achieved during the years 1988-89, 1990-91 and 1994-95; while that of pulses, it was achieved only during the year 1988-89. The achievement in production is governed not only by the monsoon behaviour but also by the growth of input use particularly fertilizer and irrigation. The targets of cereals and pulses were not achieved during the certain years mainly on account of aberration in rainfall and wheather conditions prevailing in different parts of the country and also some shortfall in growth of fertilizer consumption and expansion in irrigation facilities.

(c) The annual targets for yields/ productivity of foodgrain crops are not fixed. However details giving targets and

production achievement for the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 to 1996-97 for rice, wheat, coarse, cereals, cereals, pulses and total foodgrains are given in the enclosed Statement-I. (*See* below).

(d) As per FAO's Production Year Book 1995, a statement giving yield/ productivity of paddy, wheat and pulses during 1995 in India vis-a-vis some of the leading Western Countries is enclosed in Statement-II. (*See* below) To increase the production and productivity,the Government is implementing Integrated Cereals Development Programmes for Rice and Wheat based cropping system areas and the National Pulses Development Programme.

Statement-I

Targets and Production achievement during the Eighth Plan Period

(Million tonnes)

Crop	Years	Target	Achievement
Rice	1992-93	77.25	72.86
	1993-94	78.00	80.30
	1994-95	78.50	81.31
	1995-96	80.00	79.62
	1996-97	81.00	79.63 (Likely)
Wheat	1992-93	57.00	57.21
	1993-94	58.50	59.84
	1994-95	58.50	65.77
	1995-96	60.00	62.62
	1996-97	65.00	64.50 (Likely)
Coarse Cereals	1992-93	34.25	36.59
	1993-94	36.00	30.81
	1994-95	36.50	29.88
	1995-96	36.50	29.61
	1996-97	32.50	33.05 (Likely)
Total Cereals	1992-93	168.50	166.66
	1993-94	172.50	170.95
	1994-95	173.50	177.46
	1995-96	176.50	171.85
	1996-97	178.50	177.18 (Likely)
Pulses	1992-93	14.50	12.82
	1993-94	15.50	13.31
	1994-95	15.50	14.04
	1995-96	15.50	13.19
	1996-97	15.00	14.00 (Likely)
Total Foodgrains	1992-93	183.00	179.48
	1993-94	188.00	184.26
	1994-95	189.00	191.50
	1995-96	192.00	185.04
	1996-97	193.50	191.81 (Likely)

Statement II

Yield / Productivity of Paddy, Wheat and Pulses during 1995 in India vis-a-vis some of the leading Western countries

Country	Paddy	(Kgs. / hectare) Wheat	Pulses
World	3689	2453	796
India	2879	2482	595
United States of America	6274	2410	1915
Canada	—	2260	1674
Italy	5551	3227	1614
France	4984	6512	4709
Switzerland	5000	5546	4000
Netherland	—	8854	4041
Germany	—	6887	2859
United Kingdom	—	7742	3162

Source: FAO Production Year Book, 1995.

Review of the Existing Rural Credit System

2883. SHRI B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out an indepth review of the existing rural credit system;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) how do Government propose to restructure the present credit system so as to double the flow of credit to agriculture and agroindustries, particularly to small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) Though no indepth review of the rural credit system has been made by the Government in the recent past, the Agricultural Credit Review Committee (ACRC) in the year 1989 and the Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Cooperation in August, 1996 for the formulation of the Ninth Five year Plan have made many recommendations. These include *inter-alia* immediate action to make Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) viable through enlarging their portfolio of profitable credit and non credit activities, activising members, increasing deposit mobilisation and building up linkages with consumer and marketing societies, strengthening of the base of cooperative by various structural and operational measures and the proposal to set up a National Cooperative Bank of India for increasing the flow of credit.

(c) The Common Minimum Programme of the present Government provides, *inter-alia* that the credit system will be re-structured so as to double the flow of credit to agriculture and agro-industries, particularly to small and marginal farmers. To achieve the objective enunciated in the Common Minimum Programme, a Special Action Plan consisting of formulation of a Plan scheme for Rehabilitation of cooperative credit structure has been launched. In order to augment credit flow to agriculture, it is proposed to increase the share capital of NABARD to Rs. 1000 crores from Rs. 500 crore and to set up State Agricultural Finance Development Corporations, to provide credit support needed for high-tech agricultural activities. As a part of comprehensive restructuring package, equity support to the extent of Rs. 274 crores has been provided to 102 Regional Rural Banks. Additional steps taken to improve credit flow to agriculture include Simplification of application forms, prescription of scales of finance for Crop loans as worked out by the technical committees constituted in each districts for various crops and their uniform adoption by banks, liberalisation of guidelines in regard to requirement of colleteral security by way of mortgage of land or third party guarantee, delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to rural branch managers, disposal of loan application upto Rs. 25, 000/- within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8-9 months, Introduction of Agricultural Cards by Public Sector Banks for farmers, Ensuring timely and adequate credit for sustaining agricultural